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"BEST PRACTICES" IN POLICIES AND MEASURES AMONG PARTIES INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Workshop on "best practices" in policies and measures

Note by the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its fourth session, adopted the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which included work on policies and measures for the mitigation of climate change as part of the preparations for the first session of the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1).[1]

2. Also at its fourth session, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare a report on "best practices" in policies and measures for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) at its eleventh session, with a view to strengthening the sharing of experience and exchange of information.[2] It also requested the secretariat to organize a workshop to assess "best practices" in policies and measures on the basis of the conclusions of the SBSTA at its eleventh session, and to report the results to COP at its sixth session.

3. The SBSTA, at its eleventh session, concluded that the workshop should advance the work on sharing experience and exchange of information regarding " best practices" in policies and measures by considering, *inter alia*, Article 2.1 of the Kyoto Protocol and the elements identified in document FCCC/SBSTA/1999/8 (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14, para 40 (c)).

B. Scope of the note

4. This report is prepared in response to the request of the COP at its fourth session, mentioned in paragraph 2 above. It will be considered at the twelfth session of the SBSTA with a view to preparing recommendations for the sixth session of the COP. According to the relevant decisions of the COP, Parties may wish to consider at the sixth session of the COP further ways of facilitating cooperation and advancing the work on sharing experience and exchanging information regarding " best practices" in policies and measures.

II. PROCEEDINGS

5. The workshop on "best practices" in policies and measures was held in Copenhagen from 11 to 13 April 2000 with the financial support of the governments of Denmark and France. It was organized by the UNFCCC secretariat in close cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency and the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change, France. The agenda of the workshop is attached in the annex to this report.

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[1] Decision 6 1/CP.4 and 8/CP.4.

[2] Decision 8/CP.4, annex II.

6. In total, 133 representatives from countries and organizations attended the workshop: 64 representatives were nominated by Annex II Parties, 10 by Annex I Parties with economies in transition and 31 by non-Annex I Parties. In addition, 15 representatives of intergovernmental organizations and 13 representatives of non-governmental organizations attended the workshop.

7. The workshop was chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland, Chairman of the SBSTA, who officially opened the workshop. Mr. Svend Auken, Minister for the Environment and Energy, Denmark and Ms. Dominique Voynet, Minister for the Environment, France gave welcoming addresses. Ms. Claire Parker, coordinator, UNFCCC secretariat, presented the objectives of the workshop and its significance for the future negotiations in the lead-up to the sixth session of the COP.

8. Three keynote speakers set forth the issue of policies and measures and, especially, "best practices" in policies and measures from different perspectives. Mr. Bert Metz from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) centred his presentation on methodological and scientific aspects of policies and measures in the light of the recently published IPCC reports and the ongoing work on this issue in the framework of the IPCC Third Assessment Report. Mr. Jonathan Pershing from the International Energy Agency (IEA) presented "good practices" in policies and measures and a framework for consideration of these practices based on the experience of IEA and the countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Finally, Mr. Ryutaro Yatsu, Japan, provided an overview of the outcome of the G8 Environmental Futures Forum 2000 on domestic "best practices" to address climate change.

9. The Chairman then explained the approach to the workshop. He pointed out that the UNFCCC secretariat had received more than 40 proposals for papers to be presented at the workshop covering different aspects of "best practices" in policies and measures. These papers had been grouped into seven topics and were envisaged to serve as a basis for discussion in seven working groups. These topics included "best practices" relevant to: (a) national programmes; (b) cross-cutting issues; (c) measures relating to carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from energy supply and industry; (d) measures relating to CO_2 emissions from transport, households and commercial sectors; (e) measures relating to emissions of non-CO_2 gases; (f) use of energy and environmental indicators; (g) methodological and institutional aspects. The chairman appointed chairs for the working groups and a leader for the concluding panel discussion.

10. The working group on national programmes chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland discussed the issue of "best practices" in policies and measures from the point of view of the climate change policy-making process at national level. Several presentations were made (among others by Australia, Canada, Japan and the United Kingdom) providing various examples of "best practices" or "good practices" and elaborating on what constitutes "best practices" in the context of national circumstances. Representatives of Bulgaria and Poland addressed "best practices" in policies and measures in the light of the political priorities of the countries with economies in transition.

11. The working group on cross-cutting issues conducted its work under the chairmanship of Mr. Lambert Gnapelet (Central African Republic). Saudi Arabia made a presentation on the implementation of Article 2.1 (a) (v) of the Kyoto Protocol and the importance of reducing market imperfections, including the phasing out of fiscal incentives and subsidies in the sectors with high levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Brazil presented steps taken in the energy and transportation sectors, including its ethanol and energy conservation programme. Norway discussed the role of carbon taxes and emissions trading in GHG emission mitigation. The representative of the European Commission (EC) reported on the Commission's consideration of common and coordinated policies in the field of energy efficiency, renewables and transport. Climate Action Network (environmental non-governmental organisation (NGO)), presented what it considers to be key measures in the discussion on "best practices", including financial incentives (taxes and subsidies), green procurement, public awareness and research and development.

12. The working group on "best practices" in addressing CO_2 emissions from energy supply and industry was chaired by Mr. Terry Carrington (United Kingdom). Seven presentations were made, each covering one of the two sectors under consideration. The presentations ranged from a wide and comprehensive overview of policies across the OECD countries to country-specific presentations on experience with policies and measures and examples of "best practices" in the sectors under consideration. Participants from Australia, Denmark, Egypt, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United States of America, and OECD gave such presentations.

13. The working group on "best practices" in policies and measures relating to CO_2 emissions from transport, households and commercial sectors was chaired by Mr. Maciej Sadowski (Poland). The six presentations extended from a very specific presentation of a single measure being implemented (Denmark) to general coverage of policies and measures in these sectors (IEA). The transport sector received the most attention. Presentations included several case studies of policies and measures implemented in Denmark, Japan and the United States. Ensuing discussions dealt with the different characteristics, objectives and approaches in the formulation of "best practice" policies and measures in the transport, household and commercial sectors.

14. The working group on "best practices" in policies and measures relating to emissions of non-CO_2 gases from energy, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste was chaired by Ms. Marianne Wenning (EC). Five presentations were made, on subjects ranging from possible approaches to design of policies and measures to reduce emissions of fluorinated gases, such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) at national and international level (presentation by the Netherlands) to specific sectoral examples. A proposal for phasing out the use of these gases through regulations was presented by Denmark. Presentations by Austria and France provided examples of combinations of regulatory and fiscal measures to reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions from waste, the chemical industry and aluminium smelting. Finally, a presentation by the United States described approaches to reducing emissions of methane and the fluorinated gases, which are for the most part voluntary.

15. The working group on indicators chaired by Mr. Francois Moisan (France) discussed the use of indicators for the monitoring and assessment of energy and environmental policies, and their possible links to "best practices" in policies and measures. Most presentations gave a summary of the experience in the use of indicators gained by international organizations, such as IEA and the Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre, and a national institution, the Agency for Environment and Energy Management (ADEME), France, which coordinates the activities of EC countries on indicators in the framework of the SAVE programme of the EC. A presentation by Portugal provided information on the process of establishing criteria and on the use of indicators for the evaluation of policies and measures on renewables, combined heat and power (CHP) and energy efficiency.

16. The working group on methodological and institutional aspects of "best practices" in policies and measures was chaired by Mr. John Lowe (Canada). Seven presentations were made covering different aspects of national, local and private sector approaches to the selection, monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures, including ex ante and ex post evaluation. A set of presentations elaborated on the ongoing methodological work on implemented policies and measures. Denmark presented an evaluation of its green tax scheme and its macroeconomic impacts; the Netherlands reported on the lessons learned from climate change policy evaluation and the increasing analytical rigour required for policy making; the Russian Federation gave a talk on that country's "best practice" policies as outlined in the Russian climate action plan and Switzerland presented the evaluations used to measure the success of the Swiss energy model in which industries are committed to attaining specified energy efficiency goals.

17. Other presentations covered activities of institutions such as the Energy Charter, which concentrated on a review of implementation of its Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Effects; of a business NGO, BP-Amoco, which outlined its emissions trading system; and of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives on a methodology to attain a cost-effective approach to GHG reduction. The last-mentioned presentation emphasized the need for more involvement of local government in policy-making, especially in emissions analysis, monitoring and reporting.

18. The chairs of the workings groups reported to the plenary on the key issues identified in the presentations and the discussions in each of the groups. The ensuing discussion helped to better identify several generic issues, which emerged from the discussions in each group, such as the preference for the "good practice" concept (rather than "best practices"); the importance of national circumstances; the value of sharing information; the possible next steps in advancing work on policies and measures; the challenges of the Kyoto Protocol commitments and the need to find cost-effective solutions to implement them; and the need to improve the data quality and transparency of methodologies, in order to make the assessment of policies and measures more comparable.

19. The panel discussion was chaired by Mr. Steen Gade (Denmark). The panelists reinforced most of the key messages which had emerged from the earlier discussions and

outlined possible approaches as to how to advance further the work on policies and measures in general, and on "best practices" in policies and measures in particular.

III. MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING THE WORKSHOP

A. Generic issues related to "best practices" in policies and measures

20. The discussion on the concept of "best practices" suggested that countries are approaching it from different angles and see its potential usefulness in different contexts, i.e. national and international. It also suggested that countries are taking initial steps to better define this concept with a view to using it in the future to advance the work on policies and measures. In this context, a preference was expressed for the concept of "good practice" rather than "best practice". The "best fit" concept was also mentioned as being of more relevance than that of "best practice". "Good practice" appeared more relevant in the international context, while "best practice"could be to a large extent country specific. "Best practice" could also be a useful concept in those areas where a more cooperative and coordinated approach at the regional and international level could be relevant.

21. The importance of national circumstances in defining "good practices" in the international context was a recurrent theme throughout the discussion. Because of difference in these circumstances, the approaches to designing and implementing policies, even when they are similar, vary from one country to another. Such approaches have been successful and have helped to achieve significant emission reductions when they were tailored to countries' circumstances. At the national level, the circumstances differ among different sectors and regions, and according to the different policy instruments used. As a result, a common analytical framework appeared necessary, which could help define criteria that take into account these disparities and add them to the criteria for "good practices". At the same time, some of the national circumstances outlined in the discussion included elements such as behavioural and institutional ones, which could change when the barriers to the implementation of policies need to be removed. In addition, the "best practices" could be approached methodologically in such a way as to reduce, when possible, the effect of national circumstances.

22. All participants recognized the value of sharing information and of using the "learning by doing" approach in helping countries to enhance the effectiveness of their domestic policies. They stressed the importance of propagating good and innovative ideas, approaches and practices within and among countries. For such sharing of information to be of added value, it needed to be coherent (i.e. to occur within an agreed methodological framework) and transparent (i.e. any deviations from cost-effectiveness and environmental effectiveness would be explained).

23. Parties face significant challenges in meeting their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol; finding cost-effective solutions to meet these challenges is essential. The cost-effectiveness of policies and measures is therefore considered to be a very important

criterion for "good practices", along with environmental effectiveness in terms of GHG emissions saved and ancillary benefits, including, *inter alia*, benefits across different sectors, and benefits to the environment other then climate change mitigation.

24. Other important criteria encompass consistency with other national policy goals (e.g. employment improvement), widespread political, public and cultural acceptability; simplicity of implementation; equity and perception of fairness (e.g. readiness to sacrifice, providing that others do the same). Financial and environmental additionality were also viewed as criteria which could define "good practice" policies, as well as the requirement that these policies contribute to the promotion of technological innovation; are integrated (i.e. addressing issues from different angles); are inclusive (i.e. incorporate key stakeholders, such as industry and local governments); are flexible and dynamic (so as to permit an update of their targets should circumstances change); and minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing countries.

25. Specifically for fluorinated gases, along with the criteria relevant to "best practices" for policies and measures concerning other gases, the "comprehensive approach" was considered as an important criterion: meaning that HFC, PFC and SF_6 reductions should not be offset by a decrease in energy efficiency. Other important criteria for these gases such as "health and safety" have to be taken into account. These criteria could be of relevance for policies concerning emissions of GHGs other than the industrial gases.

26. Not only did the sets of criteria used to define "good practices" vary from country to country, but also the priority given to these criteria varied. For example, some countries expressed a preference for environmental effectiveness over cost-effectiveness and vice versa. Establishing a common set of criteria for "good practices" and a hierarchy of these criteria could be very difficult at this stage in the absence of further methodological work, as comparisons across countries, sectors and policy instruments cannot readily be made.

27. It is almost impossible to define at national level a single policy, which in itself would provide a solution to a country's challenges regarding climate change. Countries use broad portfolios of policies and measures, which are, in general, country specific and encompass, *inter alia*, economic, fiscal and regulatory instruments, voluntary agreements, information, education and research. These portfolios could be considered as "best practice" if in addition to individual policies being designed properly, the optimum mix of policy instruments and the best synergy between them is sought: this would maximize the effect of their implementation.

28. In the discussions about the design and implementation of individual policies, it was noted that fiscal policies should aim to remove market imperfections, with the underlying aim of achieving the GHG emissions reduction objectives. For example, in the energy sector, taxes should be based on the carbon content of the different sources of energy and prices should internalize the environmental externalities associated with each energy source. An example of "good practice" using these instruments is the Norwegian carbon tax. For countries with

economies in transition, removing market imperfections in the energy sector could be of special relevance as in all of them energy was subsidized in the past and it continues to be subsidized in many of them at present.

29. The most frequently used approach to address fluorinated gases encompasses voluntary, regulatory and fiscal instruments and their combination. Voluntary agreements also appeared to be a frequently used policy instrument in the energy and industrial sectors. These agreements have proved to work well in some cases, for example in the Netherlands, but it was suggested that, in general, they may not bring the emission reductions expected because of problems associated with their monitoring.

30. Establishing a common reporting framework on "good practice" policies and measures could intensify the process of sharing information and learning from the experience of other Parties, and could improve the transparency of the assessment of policies and measures. This reporting framework could include common evaluation criteria for "good practices". It was noted that the new guidelines for the preparation of national communications adopted by the COP at its fifth session, in their part on policies and measures, could be used as a tool for sharing such information. However, these guidelines do not refer explicitly to "good practices". Additions to these guidelines could be considered in the appropriate forums, for example in the course of discussions on Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, covering, among other subjects, specific evaluation criteria and indicators, with a view to reporting on these additions before 2005.

31. Technology transfer was mentioned as an important vehicle for encouraging steps to control GHG emissions in developing countries, and several participants expressed an interest in participating in the capacity-building framework with developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Comprehensive presentations from the developing countries and their statements during the workshop confirmed that developed countries do not necessarily have all the answers on policies and measures, and that the exchange of information and sharing of experience will benefit from a more active participation of developing countries. Moreover, these presentations demonstrated that some developing countries are taking successful steps to address climate change. Countries with economies in transition have a great potential for energy saving and emission reductions. This potential could be realized, *inter alia*, by implementing capacity-building activities in areas such as public awareness and institutional strengthening.

B. Sector-specific issues and some examples related to "best practices" in policies and measures

32. The energy sector and especially improvements in energy efficiency were areas where most of the cost-effective solutions to problems of climate change have been sought and found. Energy market liberalization and the promotion of market reform were given as examples of "good practices" in the energy sector, e.g in the United Kingdom. Renewable energy and energy efficiency in industry, households and commercial sectors were also important areas for policy

interventions, particularly for interventions associated with "good practices". There is widespread support for renewable energy in spite of the higher cost compared to conventional energy. There is also support for CHP and, in a few countries, for nuclear power.

33. The concept of "best practices" in energy supply and transformation has been linked to several innovative and comprehensive approaches. Denmark, for example, is among the countries which have developed and prepared to launch a comprehensive certificate market, including green certificates for electricity supply from renewable sources, as part of its green electricity reform. The aim of this reform is to double the share of electricity produced from renewables to 20 per cent by 2003. The market is envisaged to expand to the regional level, as a pilot scheme involving five EC member States is due to be launched shortly.

34. As part of Australia's greenhouse gas abatement strategy, a measure has been taken to achieve movement towards "best practice" in the efficiency of power generation from fossil fuels and to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of energy supply. Performance standards were set for individual plants and the performance of plants is audited by a third party at least once every five years. However, differences in the efficiency of plants due to their location were noted as an example of how local circumstances may affect "best practices".

35. An example given by Egypt demonstrated an approach to reconcile the objectives of climate change measures with sustainable development. As a result of a comprehensive review of the energy production sector, a number of measures have been taken within the framework of a national energy and environment strategy with implications for GHG emissions reduction. These measures include: phasing-out of energy subsidies, promotion of renewable sources, improvement of energy efficiency, restructuring of the electricity sector and regional cooperation.

36. In the Netherlands, long-term voluntary agreements between industry and the central government are likely to produce a 20 per cent improvement in energy efficiency between 1989 and 2000. The industrial sectors involved in such agreements report yearly on the results of energy efficiency monitoring. The Dutch Organization for Energy and Environment (NOVEM) has played a vital facilitative role: it finances an inventory of options, assists in preparing plans for individual companies, and helps with monitoring and research and development activities. Monitoring of implementation is crucial to ensure credibility of voluntary agreements. Energy efficiency benchmarking is envisaged as a next step.

37. As a main objective of "good practice" policies and measures in transport, households and commercial sectors the need to influence the structure of incentives for consumers and producers was emphasized, as this could enable them to fulfil their needs in the most energy-efficient and cost-effective way, based on the expected market outcome within the context of the specific national circumstances. This objective is relevant to other sectors as well.

38. Several approaches to formulating policies and measures have been deemed successful in transport, households and commercial sectors by different countries. The use of empirical

evidence from historical data has proved useful in estimating more precisely the effectiveness of planned policies and measures, an example being the United States experience in assessing the net benefits of adopting fuel-efficiency standards. Similarly, transferring successful measures from one sector to another, such as applying the experience gained in appliance labelling to the current vehicle labelling programme in Denmark, has also been shown to be a useful strategy. Other good approaches include efficiency benchmarking through setting targets established by the product with the highest energy efficiency within each product class, such as Japan's "Top Runner" programme. Partnership programmes between the different stakeholders have been considered successful by some countries, such as the Building America programme for sustainable households in the United States, which involves a private/public partnership that enhances widespread acceptance, cost-effectiveness, and flexibility to provide for customization and to respond to feedback.

39. While the examples of "good practice" policies and measures for non-CO_2 gases from energy, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste are not yet as numerous as for other gases and sectors, some have emerged recently. The absence of presentations on agriculture and forestry policies and measures does not imply that no good practices exist in these areas. It was suggested that carbon sequestration should be considered in the "best practices" discussion and a reference was made to the ongoing work on these sectors at various forums, e.g. IPCC and the G8 Environmental Futures Forum 2000.

C. Methodological issues related to "best practices" in policies and measures and the use of indicators

40. In establishing approaches to selecting, monitoring and evaluating "good practice" policies and measures, synergies among policies are an important factor. Due to these synergies and, especially, given that in many cases multiple measures may affect a single output, an assessment of the effect of specific "good practices" is not always possible. In addition, several stakeholders could be involved and behavioural change could influence this output, but these effects are difficult to capture. These synergies impose additional challenges in terms of the institutional coordination as well as the evaluation of such policies. Moreover, the analytical capacity to measure and model the full impacts and benefits of a specific "good practice" policy or group of such policies is important.

41. In assessing, when possible, the actual performance of a specific policy or programme, the importance of using policy-specific evaluation methodologies, including ex ante and ex post evaluation, was emphasized. Such an approach not only helps to ensure that the policies are on track to achieve their objectives, but also provides very useful insights into the performance of specific technology markets and individual programmes.

42. Using economic, energy and environmental indicators as one possible approach for selecting, monitoring and evaluating "good practice" policies and measures was discussed in detail. Different sets of indicators have been used by countries for different purposes in different policy areas, including for the formulation and implementation of energy and environmental

policy. These include aggregated and disaggregated indicators. The experience gained so far suggests that disaggregated indicators are more useful for policy making within countries, including for monitoring and assessment of policies, than aggregated macroeconomic indicators. The disaggregated indicators may be deemed useful for comparison of energy use and associated GHG emissions across countries, but such comparison should be done very cautiously. However, the international application of indicators for monitoring and assessment of GHG mitigation policies is a new area. Participants expressed divergent views on this application and stressed that much work needs to be done to obtain reliable results from the use of indicators in an international context.

43. The experience of using indicators suggests that they may significantly enhance the ability of countries to assess the effect of a mix of policies and measures influencing a certain output, for example car efficiency being influenced by taxes, incentives and voluntary agreements. At a more aggregated level, i.e. at the sectoral and national levels, the emission inventory appears as the appropriate tool to prove that the sectoral and national emissions are within the targets set.

44. Indicators appear to be a useful tool for setting national and sectoral goals in policy development, and in monitoring the implementation of policies. Monitoring the implementation of policies can provide useful information on whether or not these policies are on track to deliver the effect expected. In this context, indicators could also be employed to show that by 2005 the Annex I countries are demonstrating progress in achieving their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol (Article 3.2). Developing countries could use indicators in the areas of environmental impact assessment of energy consumption and the implementation of the clean development mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol. In terms of monitoring, the performance of different policies is specific to different countries; this is difficult to capture by means of indicators only and needs complementary approaches, e.g. policy-specific methodologies, referred to in paragraph 42 above.

45. The need to improve data quality, data comparability and transparency of methodologies was acknowledged. This could yield a better understanding of the assessments of policies and measures among countries and enhance the comparability of such assessments. It could facilitate both the exchange of experience and the setting of climate change policy, and could help to address some underlying difficulties in assessing the secondary impacts and benefits of certain policies. It could also enable indicators to be used for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of mitigation policies.

D. Possible approaches to advancing the work on policies and measures

46. Sharing information and exchanging experience on policies and measures is vital for cooperation among countries, to enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of their policies and measures. There seems to be support for launching a process for the periodic sharing of experience and exchange of information, including through workshops and other meetings, which could enable each country to benefit from what other countries consider to be

successful examples of "best practice" policies and measures. This process should be coherent and transparent. Creating a clearing-house mechanism and database with information on "good practices" or "best practices", open to all countries, could be an element of this process. The process could benefit from the more active participation of non-Annex I countries in it.

47. International organizations with relevant experience could support this process and these workshops from a methodological point of view. These include, among others the IEA, OECD, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

48. Possible topics for future meetings could include, but would not be limited to: "best practice" policies and measures in sectors which did not receive enough attention during this workshop, such as agriculture and forestry as well as in the sectors addressed during this workshop; establishment of framework criteria to define "good practices"; use of indicators and other methodological approaches, including policy-specific approaches for selecting, monitoring and evaluating "good practices" in policies and measures at national and international level; use of methods for emission projection; and data availability, quality and consistency.

49. Particularly with regard to sharing of information on fluorinated gases, it was suggested that ways should be found of pulling together existing information in order to make it more easily accessible. In this context it would also be important to identify possible gaps in current data collection, and possible links that need to be made with regard to the Montreal Protocol. There is also a need for further research and development on new technologies, alternatives and substitutes for fluorinated gases.

50. Further work on better defining the concepts of "best practice" and "good practice" in policies and measures, and the most appropriate analytical framework and context for consideration of these practices appeared important. This work could also cover the approaches to assessment of "good practices" or "best practices" at a national level and ways to use, and, where appropriate, to extend these approaches to an international level. It could extend also to further defining the criteria which characterize "good practices", in order to improve the understanding of countries as to why a specific policy has been considered better than other policies, and should enhance the comparability of these practices. In terms of policy instruments, interest was expressed in further work and sharing experience on the use of market-type instruments, including, *inter alia,* taxes and emissions trading as part of the national policy package. Such further work could be very useful given that currently many countries are designing new climate-driven policies largely using such market-type instruments, while policies with impact on GHG emissions in the past were not climate driven.

51. An improvement is needed in data, methodologies and analytical capacity for countries to select, monitor and evaluate policies and measures, including "best practice" policies and measures, and to allow for a more fruitful sharing of information on policies and measures with a view to replicating such practices. This is valid for all sectors, but is of utmost importance for fluorinated gases, as countries are in the early stages of developing policies for these gases.

52. There could be further exploration of possible areas where regional or international cooperation could be beneficial and of added value, and "good practices" could be identified. Examples of such possible areas include application of an international aviation tax, and removal of barriers to achieving emission reductions in specific sectors which are similar across countries, and could be addressed in a similar, or coordinated manner. Other examples include controlling emissions of fluorinated gases through voluntary agreements, construction and heating of buildings in cold countries, construction and air-conditioning of buildings in hot countries, energy efficiency of household appliances, fuel economy of new vehicles, territorial planning aimed at reducing commuting, and the use of renewables for electrification of rural areas.

Annex

AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP

Day 1: Tuesday, 11 April 2000

Morning session (10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

PLENARY SESSION
(With presentations)

Welcoming addresses
Mr. Svend Auken, Minister for Environment and Energy/Denmark and
Ms. Dominique Voynet, Minister for Environment/France

Objectives of the workshop
Ms. Claire Parker/ UNFCCC

Policies and measures as a tool to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
Mr. Bert Metz/ IPCC

Climate change responses:
"Good practices" in policies and measures
Mr. Jonathan Pershing/ IEA and OECD

Main conclusions of the G8 Environmental Futures Forum 2000 on domestic best practices addressing climate change in G8 countries, held in Japan in February 2000
Mr. Ryutaro Yatsu/ Japan

Afternoon session (2 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.)

PARALLEL SESSIONS ON NATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES
(With presentations)

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The UK climate change programme and examples of best practice
Ms. Gabrielle Edwards/ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Best practices in policies and measures in Poland
Prof. Maciej Sadowski/ Poland

Good practice in policies and measures for combating climate change in the context of national circumstances
Mr. John Lowe/ Canada

Australian greenhouse gas abatement programme
Ms. Gwen Andrews/ Australia

Best practices for policies and measures in the Republic of Bulgaria

Ms. Daniela I. Stoytcheva/ Bulgaria

Legislative framework and coordination mechanism
Mr. Ryutaro Yatsu/ Japan

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

EU common and coordinated policies and measures:
A way towards best practices
Ms. Marianne Wenning/ European Commission

The implementation of Article 2.1a(v) of the Kyoto Protocol
Mr. Mohammed Al Sabban/ Saudi Arabia

Steps taken in the Brazilian energy and transportation sectors that contribute to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC
Mr. Haroldo de Oliveira Machado Filho/ Brazil

CO_2 taxes and domestic emissions trading in Norway
Mr. Peer Stiansen/ Norway

NGO perspective of best practices policies and measures to reduce domestic greenhouse gases
Ms. Kimiko Hirata/ Climate Action Network

Day 2: Wednesday, 12 April 2000

Morning session (9 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

PARALLEL SESSIONS IN WORKING GROUPS BY SECTORS (With presentations)

BEST PRACTICES IN POLICIES AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS CO_2 EMISSIONS FROM ENERGY SUPPLY AND INDUSTRY

Good practice policies in energy supply:
Lessons from the experience of the OECD countries
Mr. Gene McGlynn/ OECD

The green electricity market in Denmark:
Quotas, certificates and international trade
Mr. Ole Odgaard/ Denmark

Efficiency standards for power generation in Australia
Ms. Gwen Andrews/ Australia

Conditions underlying the development and implementation
of "best practice" policies and measures in the U.S. industrial sector
Mr. Jeff Dowd/ United States

Twenty per cent improvement of the energy-efficiency in industry:
Why long term agreements have worked in the Netherlands
Mr. Okko van Aardenne/ the Netherlands

Irish Self-Audit Scheme
Ms. Majella Kelleher/ Ireland

CO_2 reduction linked to increase energy efficiency
in the Egyptian power sector
Mr. Maher Aziz Bedrous/ Egypt

BEST PRACTICES IN THE POLICIES AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS CO_2 EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT, HOUSEHOLDS AND COMMERCIAL SECTORS

CO_2 emission trends and reduction opportunities in transport,
households and commercial sectors
Mr. Lew Fulton and Mr. Fridtjof Unander/ IEA

Policies and measures in the transport sector in Japan
Mr. Jotaro Horiuchi/ Japan

Transport-relevant policies and measures:
U.S. Experience
Mr. Kevin Green/ United States

Why labelling is a good measure for CO_2 reduction in the transport sector
Ms. Britt Wendelboe/ Denmark

Examination of best practice policies and measures
in the U.S. buildings sector
Mr. James R. Powell/ United States

Top Runner Programme
Mr. Jun Arima/ Japan

BEST PRACTICES IN POLICIES AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS EMISSIONS OF NON-CO_2 GASES FROM ENERGY, INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WASTE

Towards best practices in policies and measures
to prevent or limit emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6
Dr. Leo Meyer/ the Netherlands

The Danish proposal for regulation of the three industrial gases HFCs, PFCs and SF_6
Mr. Frank Jensen/ Denmark

U.S. voluntary approaches to reduce fluorocarbon and methane emissions
Ms. Sally Rand and Dina Kruger/ United States

N_2O - PFC reductions in France
Mr. Christophe Ewald/ France

Waste management in Austria - GHG mitigation effects of the landfill regulation
Mr. Christopher Lamport/ Austria

Afternoon session (2 p.m. to 6 p.m.)

PARALLEL SESSIONS IN WORKING GROUPS ON METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF BEST PRACTICES (With presentations)

INDICATORS USED IN THE ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES AND MEASURES; APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING AGGREGATED AND DIS-AGGREGATED INDICATORS

The IEA energy indicators effort: Applications on the road from Kyoto
Mr. Lee Schipper/ IEA

Energy efficiency indicators in Asia Pacific region:
Initial efforts towards their use as policy instruments
Dr. Yonghun Jung/ Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre

Impact of energy efficiency policies:
What can be learned from indicators
Dr. Didier Bosseboeuf and Dr. Bruno Lapillonne/ France

Methodological framework for the evaluation of policies and measures:
The case of renewables, CHP and energy efficiency in Portugal
Prof. Júlia Seixas and Ms. Sandra Martinho/ Portugal

METHODOLOGICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF BEST PRACTICES IN POLICIES AND MEASURES ; APPROACHES FOR THE SELECTION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF POLICIES AND MEASURES, INCLUDING EX-ANTE AND EX-POST EVALUATION

Implementing the Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and related environmental aspects: A way to achieving the Kyoto targets
Dr. Tudor Constantinescu/ Energy Charter Secretariat

Experiences with the Danish CO_2-tax scheme for industry and the commercial sector and its evaluation
Ms. Lisbeth Nielsen/ Denmark

Ex-post evaluation of energy measures in Switzerland
Mr. Thomas Bürki/ Switzerland

Policies and measures in the Russian Federation
Mr. Valery Sedyakin/ Russian Federation

Climate change policies in the Netherlands:
Analysis and selection
Ms. Merrilee Bonney/ the Netherlands

Practical findings from the BP-Amoco audit and
verification process for GHG emissions
Ms. Susie Baverstock/ BP Amoco

Strategic framework for quantifying, monitoring, evaluating, and
reporting local greenhouse gas emissions reductions
Mrs. Virginia Sonntag-O'Brien/
International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives

Day 3: Thursday, 13 April 2000

Morning session (9 a.m. to 12 a.m.)

PLENARY SESSION

Reports from the chairs of the working groups and discussion

Afternoon session (1 p.m. to 4 p.m.)

PLENARY SESSION AND CLOSURE

Concluding panel discussion
on the lessons learned and the process forward

Closing remarks

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